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esting chapter is the last of forty pages, discussing negro achievement and showing an unexpectedly large number of negro men and women who have attained prominence in art, literature, and invention.

*Liberia: History, Description, Problems.* By FREDERICK STARR. Chicago. 1913. Pp. xii, 277.

Liberia is interesting as the only African state in negro hands but most writers draw a rather gloomy picture of conditions there, concluding that the experiment has been proved a failure. Professor Starr, on the other hand, after visiting Liberia, has come to somewhat different conclusions. He feels that there are many hopeful elements in the situation but that some well-directed help from the United States is needed at the present time.

The first third of the book contains a brief description of the land, the society, government, and economics of Liberia and an outline of its history from 1821 to 1913. The most interesting part of the book is that dealing with the various problems confronting the people. Among these, Professor Starr discusses the boundary questions and the English and French aggressions which have already cost Liberia so much of her territory. He advocates the development of an efficient frontier force to enable her to hold what she now possesses. He urges closer relations with the natives who far outnumber the Americo-Liberians, by extending educational privileges to them and interesting them in the government. Such peoples as the Mohammedan Mandingo and Vai, and the Kru of the coast are very capable and would contribute much to the strength and stability of the state. The United States has already done a great deal financially in relieving Liberia from her dangerous indebtedness to England. This help must be continued and extended to include the development of Liberian resources, and the encouragement of commercial relations between the two countries and of the emigration of American negroes to Liberia.

*Out of the House of Bondage.* By KELLY MILLER. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. 1914. Pp. 242.

This, a collection of essays dealing with the various phases of negro life, is an attempt to measure the distance that the race has traveled and to express the hope for the future that this progress contains. The titular essay emphasizes how little slavery really did to prepare the negro for the new freedom into which

he entered. He was taught just enough English to enable him to obey commands. He was prevented from forming that race consciousness which alone causes a people to progress. He possessed no trained leaders. The wonder is that in the fifty years of freedom, starting with such a handicap and meeting with all the obstacles that he has had to since, he should have made as much progress as he has.

Mr. Miller advances the interesting suggestion that segregation will become more and more strict but that the race segregated will not be negro but a new sub-race of African-European blood, which is becoming an increasingly large percentage of the whole negro population. Two of the essays are devoted to education, in which as would be expected from the dean of Howard University, the author expresses the opinion that there is at least as great a need for liberal as for industrial education among the negroes; and his two chapters on the negro in the professions emphasize the fact that the race must have leaders who possess the broadest and sanest training possible to obtain.

## INDIA

The following reviews of recent works on India have been written at the request of the Editors by Mr. C. E. Chatteree, of Clark University, who was formerly a student in the Universities of Calcutta and of Glasgow. These notes present the views of the best educated young men of India. [Editors.]

*The Passing of Empire.* By H. FIELDING-HALL. Author of *The Soul of a People*, *The Hearts of Men*, etc. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. 1914. Pp. 300.

Mr. Hall spent some twenty-five years in India and Burma, mostly in Burma. He belonged to the "Indian Civil Service" which he so much criticises in this book. He is an Englishman and has done more than most of his countrymen even think of doing; that is, he has gone deeper into Indian affairs with a sympathetic heart. He analyses the causes of "Indian unrest" more from the inside than from the outside as a casual observer. We may summarise the book thus:

India is lost to England in sentiment. She can no longer bear England's rule. She waits now but her opportunity and given that, she will depart from England. India can be regained. Only the humanity that is in touch with humanity and not paper, only the courage that never shirks a fact, only that clear-sightedness that sees beneath the surface ripple the trend of ocean currents,